material and low duty on finished product. Colors and paints were made dutiable at 20 per cent., while the manufactures of them were dutiable at 15 per cent. What in the world had the bill done for the people any way? What had at done for the farmers? It had taken the duty ractically off everything he grew and off every product of the farm. It took the duty off wool what did it give the farmer in return! Everything that he bought was dutiable, the coat he wore, the hat that covers his head, his shoes, his stockings, his augar, his rice-everything is dutiable, but everything he sells was put on the free list. The duty on wool was gone. What had the Democratic party given the farmer in return for this slaughter of his interests! He had looked up and down the bill, and would tell what it did do for the farmer. It had given him free sheep-dip. It was a preparation used on sheep. It was made largely of the ends of to-bacco. It had a little sulphur in it, and a little water in it, and a little lime in it, and it was put on the free list. The bill made the farmer's wool free, but made him pay 45 per cent. for the shears with which he clipped his sheep. The sheep bell—the golden-shod shepherd from Massachusetts Russell] would know what he meant; it was a bell that was put around the neck of the sheep to inform the shepherd of his flocks—the bill made sheep-bells dutiable at 45 per cent. ad valorem. Why, the sheep would be ashamed of the gentleman. [Laughter.] Tin plates were free. They were made of 974 per cent. of sheet-iron and 2½ tin. Tin-plates were made Tree and sheet-iron was dutiable at two cents a pound. He might spend two hours pointing out such inconsistencies, but he left that for the five-minute debates. He gave a few samples.

and that was the internal revenue feature of the bill. So far as the ab lit ion of the tax on tobacco was concerned, both parties were in accord, but this internal feature of the bill carefully provided for the repeal of the laws which authorized the destruction of the illieit stills, when men were found in the very act of distillation. Under the present law, if men were found engaged it that, the revenue officer was authorized to destroy the whole outfit. This bill repealed that law and provided that the stills should neither be mutilated nor destroyed, but be preserved for future violations law. [Laughter.] It further provided in case a man was arrested for illiest distilling, the judge should look after his well-being and comfort while in prison. That provision did not apply to any other class of criminals. There was one feature in the bill which was not by any means its worst feature, but which of itself was enough to defeat the entire measure, if there was nothing else in it, and that was the substitution of the ad valorem system of assessment for the specific system. There was not a single nation, on imported articles, and England had abandoned that except upon one article, for the reason that there can be no honest administration of the revenue laws as long as the value of the imported article was to be left to be ascertained by experts thousands of miles away from the point of production.

Passing on to adiscussion of the general effect

He wanted to call attention to another thing.

of the protection system on the people, he said he cared not whether the present prosperous condition of the country was the result of protection or not. The fact that that condition had come with protection ought to make Cougrees besitate long before it abandoned the system. Gentlemen might try protection by any test. They might try it not only by the individual prosperity of the citizens, but by the advance which the country had made in intelli gence and invention, and by any standard it night be tried the protective system would show by its results that it surpassed any other. New England's prosperity was due largely to the protective tariff. And her prosperity had been a positive benefit to every one of the 60,000,000 people of the United States. He cited statistics to show the large amount of the farm products of the North and West which were consumed in New England, and asked if New England was not a better market than old England for the people of the United States. Was not Boston a better consumer than London, New York than Liverpool, Pittsburg than Manchester, Cincinnati than Lincolnshire? The cotton production alone that went into New England in 1886 was 20 per cent. greater than all our domestic exports to the United Kingdom. The chairman of the ways and means committee had said New England goes, and let us go, to old England for a market. That was as practical as the Democratic party ordinarily got to be. In a tariff speech years ago the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Dunn] had asked whether the Northwestern farmers could be protected against India farmers. He replied yes; put the duty high enough to make up the price between the labor in India and labor paid n Northwestern States. The gentleman from Texas has said that in order to insure national prosperity foreign importation must be encouraged. How much did the gentleman want imported into the United States? Last year there had come into the United States \$683,000,-000 of products and manufactures. How much did the gentleman want that increased? Fifty million dollars' worth of manufactured iron and steel had come in. Was not that enough? How much labor did gentlemen suppose that repre-sented? It would require 9,580 men working for 300 days to produce the fifty millions' worth of iron and steel that was imported last year. That was taken from the American laborer. He did not know what other gentlemen might think, but be would not permit a single ton of steel to come into the United States if our own labor could produce it. Let American labor manufacture American products, and if gentlemen did not like that they knew what they could do. They could ally their interests with somebody else who believed some other way. This government was made for Americans, native-born and naturalized, and and every product that competed with ours that came into this country drove just so much American labor out. Was there to be no limit to those foreign imports? The United States would have to bring the cost of its products down so that of the products on the other side o the ocean, and when it did that under free trade it could limit importation, but it could not otherwise. Free raw material would not do it. The principal trammel on the American manufacturer was the high price for labor in the United States, and if the Democratic party intended to enable our manufacturers to compete with foreign manufacturers in a neutral market it could do it in only one way, and that was by reducing the scale of wages in the United States. It could not be done in any other way. It had been asserted that the wages of the American laborer were not higher than those of European labor. He quoted from the testimony by workmen on both sides of the Atlantic, given before the ways and means committee, in 1886, apologizing that the information was not newer, and declaring that the reason was that in 1888 the workingmen had not been allowed to testify before the committee. [Laughter.]

He read a letter from Mr. Barbour, of Paterson, N. J., who was also interested in a flax manufactory in Ireland. He states, in his letter, which is of recent date, that the 1,400 Americans in Paterson get as much wages as the 2,900 employed in Ireland. This bill, com-mented Mr. McKinley, proposes to equalize American production with European by bringing down American wages, and I give you notice here that you cannot do it. He read a letter from the Singer Sewing-machine Company of Elizabeth, N. J., and Glasgow, stating that the wages of the American workmen were \$35,000 against \$18,000 to the employes in Glasgow, where there were one-third more laborers employed. Yet gentlemen on the other side said that American workmen got no more

wages than European workmen.

Mr. Herbert, of Al Dama-Can't the gentleman give us the price that a sewing woman pays for her machine in Scotland and in New Jersey! Mr. McKintey-I am told the prices are about the same, if anything, the machine in Scotland costs a little more than the machine in America. Proceeding, he said that the country was ready for free trade the moment European producers would bring their labor up to the American standard. That was the free trade the country wanted. Whenever competing countries would recognize the manhood and dignity of labor, and pay equally to that paid in America, they were ready for free trade the world over. It could compete with the world in the American market and in the neutral markets, and then let the fittest survive. [Applause.] Gentlemen talked about cheap clothing. Cheap clothing was too parrow for a national issue. It was not big enough to ruu a national campaign on. He had never had any complaints from men in his district that their clothes were too high.

Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts-They did not

buy of me. [Laughter.] Mr. McKinley-If they had bought of the gentleman from Massachusetts it would not have made any difference. The gentleman will know his own goods. [Producing a suit of clothes.] The chairman of the ways and means committee talked about the laboring man who worked ten days for a dollar a day and then went to buy a suit of clothes for \$10. It is the old story. It is told by Adam Smith. He finds he could have bought it for \$10, but that the robber manufacturers have been down to Congress and had 100 per cent, put on the suit, and he has to go back for ten days more of toll and the use of his muscle to earn the extra \$10 to bay it. A poor fellow does not have to go back for ten days' more toil, after all. In order to be sure of the goods (knowing the honesty and honor of the gentleman from Massachusetts; the gentleman went to his store and bought the suit. I hold in my hand the bill-"J. D.

gaged in that business selling without a profit.

This is the very ten-dollor suit of all-wool described by the gentleman from Texas which can be bought in Boston, Chicago, New York and other cities for \$10, at retail-40 per cent. cheaper than in 1860 under a low tariff and low wages. Now, you have not so much sympathy

with that fellow that went back to perform ten Mr. McKinley continued that the some of the gentleman's speech was reached when he got to the American blanket and the enormous burden the tariff was upon the poor man's blanket. He quoted from the books of a blanket manufacturing firm to show that blankets now sold for much less than they did under a Democratic tariff. A blanket that sold in 1860 for \$10 could be bought new for \$5.85, and that which sold for \$13 for \$6.80. This was true all down the list. In 1860 the spinner got \$6 a week: now he gets \$15. The weaver in 1860 got \$4, the unskilled finishers 84.50, and the skilled \$6. Today they get \$10, 89 and \$16. The weekly earnings of a spinner in 1860 would buy three pairs of cheap blankets. The spinner of to-day could buy fifteen pairs of blankets for a week's work. He got his blankers for half what they cost him in 1860, and he got two and a half times as much for his labor. Did gentlemen wonder that these men did not like the bill? Did they wonder that they condemned the action of the committee in not listening to their story? He wanted to cite a little incident which occurred last year, under the present adminis-tration, when bids were invited for 2,000 army blankets. Bids were made by home manufacturers and foreign. The bids of the foreign were 30 cepts for blankets less than those of the home manufacturers, and the contract went abroad to England. The duty on the biankets would have amounted to \$3,016, which, to the cost, would have made If it were true that the manufacturer got the benefit of the duty, that would have been the cost of the American blankets, but the American price was \$5,120, or less than the foreign cost, duty added, by \$2,400. He was sorry that the President did not know of this transaction that occurred under his administration, or he would not have made the blunder he did in saying that the duty was added to the cost. He wished that the government had not saved 30 cents on each blanket. He wished that the government, which was supported by the people, would patronize the people. He did not knew whether it had been done by any former administration, and it never ought to done, except in time of war by any future administration. [Applause.] It was a most fortunate thing that this government was based on the consent of the governed and that every two years every citizen had a voice in making this House of Representatives, and that if, during the interregnum, he was denied a hearing by the committee of the House could speak, and vote, and have his influence. And if the American workingmen did not do itdid not avail themselves of their opportunitiesthey had less of intelligence, less of in-dependence, less of righteous resentment than he thought they possessed. It was the ballot in the hands of labor that kept iron ore and coal from the free list. They had had a temporary victory, but iron ore and coal had

got to go unless the political majority was reversed in this House. If the Fifty-first Congress was Democratic, there was the decree of the chairman of the committee on ways and means that every material of manufacture must be put on the free list. That was the proclamation of the premier of the House. It was in the line of the President's message. The election once over and the perpetuation in power of the Democratic party assured, nothing would stand in the way of practical free trade in the United States. Democratic patriots and protectionists must get out of the way. Even the Democrat who believed that protection as a local issue must be maintained, must get out of the way. The opportunity of the people of this country was next November, for if the people of the country want free trade it was their privilege to have it, but they must vote after a full, and fair, and candid discussion. The majority of the Representatives on the floor of this House was not authorized to voto for this bill by the election in 1886. That was not the issue. When-ever the Republican party sought to make it the issue it was concealed by Democratic protectionists in the North. Nobody knew that better than the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott], the friend of labor. [Laughter.] The House was not elected on that issue. He challenged the authority of gentlemen, under in-structions given them by the people two years ago, to force this measure through the House.

Democratic majority. Mr. McKinley said that he knew that, but that a man who had between 30,000 and 40,000 miles of railroad, and coal mines all over creation, and plantations in Virginia, could come to Congress in an off year on almost any issue. Mr. Scott replied that he had come to Con gress in a presidential year from a district which gave Blaine 6,000 majority, and gave

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said that he had

voted for consideration of the Morrison bill, and

that his people had sent him back with a double

Mr. McKinley said that what he could not understand was now it was that a district which believed in free trade and was against protection, gave Blaine, one of the most pronounced protectionists in the country, 6,000. Now, I say to the gentleman and his associates, go back to the people and ask to be elected to the Fiftyfirst Congress on this bill and on the President's message. Then, if a majority is returned to the next House, you will be authorized, aye, instructed to vote for this bill. Do not dodge, but meet the issue squarely. Make your platform in Connecticut the same as in the Carolinas; in New Jersey and New York the same as in Mississippi and Tennessee. Then, if a majority comes back, you will be instructed to accept the British system and abandon the American. [Laughter and applause.] It is not important about the details of the bill. It is the system that it is on trial. It is whether

the British system substituted. When Mr. McKinley concluded he was greeted with round after round of applause, and was immediately surrounded by his party colleagues, who were profuse in their congratulations. It was some minutes before order was restored and Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, recognized, and then the storm broke out afresh, gentlemen on both sides of the House vying | with the galleries in a hearty welcome to the Kentuckian. Mr. Breckinridge defended the bill in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he

the American system should be maintained or

If the bill goes into operation, one of its beneficial results, and not the least, will be the amancipation of American politics from the domination of the so-American politics from the domination of the so-called wool-growers, and the freedom of the repre-sentatives of the people from the control of those who profess to speak in the name of the million flock-masters. Thirty years ago the American flag was seen in every port. All of this has been changed. Partly it has been caused by the substitution of the iron vessel for the wooden vessel; but largely caused by a system of taxation which rendered it impossible for an American to carry on trade with a foreigner. The annual freight paid on our foreign trade to foreigners, has been variously estimated from \$140,000,000 to \$200,000,000. This enormous annual tax now paid to foreigners ought to have been ours, and the aggregate sum which we have thrown away in our selfish folly since 1885, is much larger than our public debt. The advocates of the present system vehemently deny that this gradual and fatal decay has been caused by it. They cannot deny that as a remedy this policy has been wholly inefficacious. Since 1866 this decay has gone on under a protective

Mr. Brecenridge then went into a long, philosophical argument showing the advantage that would accrue from a solicy of free trade, and, in

Seventy per cent. of the cotton which England turns into the finished product and sells all over the habitable globe grows upon American soil. Her annual increase of receipts over the price she pays us for our cotton is estimated at \$125,000,000. Now, this profit from the manufacture of this cotton should be ours. Our citizens ought to take this raw material raised in our fields, turn it into the finished prodnots in factories owned by American capital, where American operatives receive the wages that would be the just proportion of the profit of this labor.

The applause, which had been liberally interspersed throughout Mr. Breckinridge's speech grew into a storm when that gentleman con cluded and took his seat. Cheer followed cheer, the ladies in the galleries waving their handkerchiefs, and Mr. Breckinridge's colleagues rushed forward enthusiastically to grasp his hand. The committee then rose, and the House, at 4:45, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening ession to be for consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session thirty-five bills were passed. Adjourned. MATSON'S PENSION BILL.

Facts that Prove His Insincerity in Reference to the Arrearages Measure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 18.-A few days ago Chairman Matson, of the committee on invalid pensions, reported to the House a bill proposing to repeal the act limiting the arrears of pensions. Matson is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and his intention in reporting this bill at this time is to catch the soldier vote at the approaching election. But the records of Congress and the inside workings of gentleman who heard that speech sends me a records of Congress and the inside workings of suit of clothes. Here it is, robber taxes and all, his committee are against him in this movement, and the retail cost is just \$10, so that the The bill has gone on the calendar as a public The bill has gone on the calendar as a public measure, and takes its place with hundreds of other bills. There is no chance whatever of its being considered, and no one knows this better than Mr. Matson himself. Mr. Matson Williams, bought of Leopold Morse & Co.—to has been chairman of the pensions committee in three Congresses, and at the beginning of each and I never knew before of a gentleman en-

been referred to the committee and has been promptly sat down upon each time. Once General Browne, of Indiana, offered an amendment to the bill, which Matson reported. The amendment proposed to rereported by Mr. Matson, but the latter fought it with a tenacity that surprised the entire Republican side of the House. Matson claimed to be in favor of Browne's amendment, but claimed as a reason for refusing to accept it as an amendment to the bill then under considera-tion—the widows' bill—that the amendment would imperil the bill of which it was to become a part. There was an indication made on the floor at the time the bill and the amendment were under discussion, which clearly demonstrated to Matson that not only would the proposition to repeal the arrearages act be accepted, but it would give strength to the measure on which it was to be placed. When this fact was presented the Democrats talked against time, so as to exclude a vote on the amendment and its consideration was defeated. The Republicans in the House say they intend to embarrass Mr. Matson by proposing to take up this bill, which has been reported for buncombe, and which the author is opposed to secretly. There are several pieces of demagogy on the calendar of the House, and if the authors of them can be made to face the music a very embarrassing situation they will find themselves in before they are permitted to explain their action.

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

J. W. Williams, Walkertown; D. McNeely, Princeton; J. H. Webb (deceased) New London S. Redman, Owensville; A. Varnaredale, Frank-S. Redman, Owensville; A. Varnarsdale, Franklin; W. Slucker, Cromwell; H. W. Winkler,
Dale; J. Harshman, Argos; J. Herron, Merriam;
J. Duncan, Delphi; S. Coon, Union Grove; J. Y.
Hitt, Greensburg; S. P. Steller, Xenia; T. Larabee, Osgood; J. Corrie, Swanville; J. M. Newhouse, Argos; F. Cobb, Sheridan; W. M. Cutter,
Ft. Wayne; W. M. Royce, Terre Haute; J. Fisher, Martinsville; J. Young, Lagro; J. A. Cook,
Zenas: J. P. Hoy, Verseilles: J. Rennett Green-Zenas; J. R. Hay, Versailles; J. Bennett, Green-field: widow of J. Suppiger, Freeport; widow of W. Fagg, Terre Haute; minors of J. D. Bassett, Wheatland.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 18.—Representative White called upon President Cleveland to-day and introduced the Rev. Northrop, of Indiana.

Lieut. James W. Graydon, inventor of the dynamite shell projectile, and well known at In-

Republican Senators and a majority of Republican Representatives advocate acceptance of the Mills proposition to take a vote on the tariff bill without amendments, and debate the measure under the five-minute rule, and a vote may be secured, within a fortnight, finally disposing of the bill so far as the House is concerned and leaving all to the Senate.

MRS. DELIA L. S. PARNELL.

The Mother of the Agitator Made a Party to Court Proceedings Involving Money.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 .- Delia L. S. Parnell mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, to-day had two bills in equity filed against her in the court of Common Pleas, and a formal attachment was issued against Charles Chauncey, her attorney, who collected her rents in the sum of \$3,500. The plaintiffs in the cases are Mrs. Mary R. Stewart and the administrator of the estate of Charlotte Smith, both of whom are connected with the Parnell family. The bill sets out that on April 27, 1875, Mrs. Stewart gave to Mrs. Parnell \$3, 000, and on July 1, 1876, Miss Smith gave her \$4,588, both sums being in cash and given in trust, so that Mrs. Parnell might invest them and pay whatever dividends might arise to the two plaintiffs. Mrs. Stewart received sums at regular intervals until July, 1883, on what was supposed to be twenty shares in the Panama Railroad Company, which she stated that Mrs. Parnell said were entered on the books of the company in her (Mrs. Stewart's) name. Then it is stated that such was not the case, as they never were entered, and that Mrs. Parnell, upon a demand made by Mrs. Stewart for her money, refused to return it or the securities. Mise Smith's investment was, it is said, mained in the power of Mrs. Parnell, who has never accounted for any money to her, either for dividends, interest or principal. Mrs Parnell owns property in this city, and the court is asked to issue a writ of foreign attachment against this property, and that Mrs. Parnell, who is in England, be ordered to file an account and pay to the respective plaintiffs what may

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Governor Buckner, of Kentucky, has appointed L. A. Spalding, W. B. Fleming and J. F. Hogar to be Railroad Commissioners. Fred King and Wm. Kinnecum, aged fifteen and thirteen years, respectively, were killed by a train, yesterday, while crossing the Providence & Buston railroad bridge at Aponaug,

Joel Henry Wells, a well-known resident of Chicago, succeeded yesterday in securing a decree restoring him to the status of a same man. For several years Mr. Wells has been roaming around the country with a decree of insanity hanging over him.

By an explosion of dynamite at the Palmer mine, near Negaunee, Mich., yesterday, Fred Hanburg and Charles Sundberg were instantly killed. Sundberg's back was terribly torn, and a staple from the door was found in it. Every bone in Hanburg's body was broken.

Tom Jones, a worthless character of Dunlap. Ia., shot his wife in the head Thursday night, and turned the revolver on himself, inflicting fatal wounds. The woman may recover. The couple separated a few weeks ago on account of Jones's general worthlessnes, and since then he has been following his wife about and abusing

Losses by Fire.

PORTLAND, Ore, May 18 -- A fire broke ou last night in Palouse City, W. T., and destroyed a large portion of the business houses of that place. Nothing could be done to check the progress of the flames. There were seven blocks in all burned. The fire first originated in a hotel in the central portion of town. The total loss will reach \$250,000; total insurance, \$75,000. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 18 .- The Haney School Furniture Company's factory was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$10,000; in-COLUMBUS, Ind., May 18.-Fire last night de-

stroyed the frame dwelling of Mrs. Lucas, on Wilson street. Loss \$500; insured in the Orient, of Hartford.

Michigan Local-Option Law Unconstitutional. Lansing, Mich., May 18.—The Supreme Court has unanimously declared the local-option law unconstitutional. The ground upon which this decision is reached is very simple. The law is a direct violation of Article 4, Section 20, of the Constitution, although other points are touched upon incidentally. The article of the Constitution violated provides that no law shall embrace more than one object, which shall be embodied in its title. 'The local-option law is entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of liquor," which is not at all what the law is for. There is great rejoicing by the liquor men in the "dry" counties of the State, thirty-five in number, over the decision of the Supreme Court. The saloons are re-opening and deliveries of beer are being made.

League of Building Associations. ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18 .- The New York State League of Co-operative Savings an Building Loan Associations was formed here today, at the convention of representatives of loan associations. G. W. Elliott, of Rochester. was elected president. A constitution and set of by-laws were adopted, by which any co-opera-tive savings, building or loan association can join the league on payment of an initiation fee

No "Pilots" for "Q" Engineers. CHICAGO, May 18 .- A special to the Times from Mason City, Ia., says: "Notices are no posted in all division round-houses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad that after May 20 all engineers unable to run engines without the aid of a pilot will be dismissed from the service. This will take off about 60 per cent. of the engineers."

E. C. Boudinot, Jr., Indicted for Murder. FORT SMITH. Ark., May 18. - The grand jury found an indictment, to-day, of murder in the second degree against E. C. Boudinot, jr., clerk of the Cherokee Senate, for killing B. H. Stone, editor of the Telephone, at Tahlequah, Ind. T., last winter.

Christian Scientist Held to Ball. MALDEN, Mass., May 18.—After the testi-mony to-day in the case of Mrs. Corner, the Christian scientist, she was held in \$5,000 bail to appear next Tuesday for further hearing. on the charge of causing the death of Mrs. James by malpractice.

THE FOES OF SOCIAL ORDER

A Serious Dauger Which Now Menaces the Safety of the German Empire.

Prince Bismarck Said to Be the Only Force that Stands in the Way of a General Uprising of Socialists and Anarchists.

Indications of a Renewal of Frontier Troubles Between Gaul and Teuton.

The Late Manifesto of the Irish Nationalists Causes a Sensation at the Vatican-Serious Rioting in an Italian Town.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

The Empire Threatened with an Uprising of

Socialists and Other Malcontents. London, May 18.—The German government has at last becone actively alive to the machinations of the Socialists, which have, for several months, been so extended as to excite surprise at the lethargy of the authorities. The recent and prevailing strikes in Germany have given to the Socialists opportunity for the circulation of incendiary literature, which the previous period of comparative contentment among the working classes denied them, and no time or chance has been lost in their improvement. The socialist literature-50,000 pamphletsseized by the police, yesterday, comprise only an infinitessimal part of the inflammatory and seditious literature extant, and the dissemination of that kind of reading-matter has been steadily going on for months.

A correspondent, who for some time past has devoted himself to inquiry and research into the methods, aims and expectations of the German dianapolis, is lying dangerously ... with a brain Socialists, writes his conclusions substantially affection at his residence in Grant place, in this as follows: "After several months of careful Socialists, writes his conclusions substantially study of the Socialist situation, I am convinced that Prince Bismarck alone stands in the way of a general uprising of the parties, factions and organizations variously designated as Anarchists, Socialists, workingmen's unions, etc., but all known under the generic name of Socialists. and the demise of that statesman will not long precede a concerted and general uprising on the part of these maleontents."

Chief among the circumstances upon which the Socialists rely for assistance in the revolution they purpose bringing about-and which must ultimately come—is the discontent in other quarters with the Prussian domination of the German states and the implacable hatred of the people of Alsace-Lorraine toward anything and everything German. The statement may, per-baps, excite ridicule, but it is nevertheless true that the people of Saxony and many other sections of the German empire have no love for the Prussians and are far from being averse to the French, while the assertion that the people of Alsace-Lorraine are more bitter in their hatred of Germany than ever before is attested by the complete failure of Prince Bismarck to Germanize the Reichstag even by the extreme, extensive and brutal methods adopted. The establishment and subsequent grandeur of the German empire has, of course, been a good thing for the Hohenzollerns, and such other Prussians as have enjoyed royal favor or the patronage of the Chancellor, but it is doubtful whether the people, or even the nobility of the other integral parts of the empire, have been benefited by their absorption into the imperial aggregation. Indeed, it is quite certain that many of them have not. Of course it is not expected that all the discontented and aggrieved communities will cast their lot with the Socialists, but these vile persons, well-organized and officered as they are, quite obvi ously intend to take advantage of any signs of revolt against the present system after the master hand shall be stilled in death to precipitate a conflict in which others shall be compelled to join, and take their chances of obtaining in the subsequent reorganization and reconstruction the advantages and concessions they have failed to obtain by agitation."

FRONTIER QUARRELS.

Indignation in Germany Over Treatment of

Their Countrymen by the French. London, May 18.—The rumor which obtained general circulation in Berlin yesterday, that an imperial decree was about to be issued, the effect of which would be to almost wholly prohibit Frenchmen from visiting Alsace-Lorraine, is probably much exaggerated. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of indignation in the Ger-German

man capital at the obstacles thrown in the way of, and restrictions imposed upon tourists upon the and it is quite probable that some measure of reprisal will be resorted to. The North German Gazette, which is nothing if not official in its utterances, points to the fact that France has twice the number of offcials on the frontier that Germany has, and adds that most of them are Alsatians. The incidents hich occurred on the frontier during last year the Gazette continues, clearly show the object of the French government in maintaining the large force of frontier guards that it does, and makes it the more necessary that Germany should adopt some method of retaliation.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Vatican Startled by the Tone of th Irish Nationalist Manifesto. ROME. May 18.—The manifesto of the N tionalist members of Parliament against the papal rescript has considerably startled the occupants of the Vatican, where it was thought that the Parnellites would finally follow the example of the priests in submitting to the decree. Archbishop Walsh will have a conference with the archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Moran, before taking his departure for Dublin. It transpires that a number of the cardinals nsisted upon the necessity of clearly express ing, in the papal rescript, sentiments favoring absolute non-intervention on the part of the Holy See in political matters, but the majority

lecided against them. Emperor Frederick's Condition, BERLIN, May 18 .- Emperor Frederick re mained in the park from 5 till 7:30 this evening, dividing the time between resting in the tent and driving about in the pony carriage. The evening consultation of the doctors was held in the tent. On leaving the park the Emperor walked up the steps of the schloss, supporting himself by the balustrade. He was also able to visit the chapel. If the improvement of the past few days continues, he will go to Potsdam after Prince Henry's wedding, and to Homburg early in July. Professor Virchow's formal report declares that the examination of the sputa liscloses nothing of a cancerous nature.

Denouncing London's Lord Mayor. LONDON, May 18.—The refusal of Lord Mayor DeKeyser to grant the use of the Guild Hall for a discussion of the matter of strengthening the defenses of the country has brought a storm of denunciation upon his head. The St. James Gazette characterizes his Lordship's refusal upon the ground that "further discussion is un-necessary," as insolent and ignorant bombast, and suggests that Mr. DeKeyser, in replying to the application for the hall, acted upon a hint from the Cabinet, and not at all upon anything suggested by his own narrow mind.

Russian Corn in Germany.

Berlin, May 18 .- Enormous quantities Russian corn are being imported into Germany. During the last two days 648 truck-loads of grain have entered German territory. . The Nachrichten expresses hope that a remedy for this serious evil will soon be put in operation in the shape of vigorous measures to prevent a further swamping of German markets.

Serious Rioting in an Italian Town. ROME, May 18 .- Dispatches received here from Palermo state that on Wednesday a mob ions procession at Bance, near Palermo, and a desperate fight ensued. In order to quell the repea;ed volleys into the crowd, killing several

persons. Shot by Order of a Drunken Youth. DUBLIN, May 18 .- A bailiff named Sweeney, while escorting a drunken son of landlord Lloyd to his home, Temple Moore, County Tip-

perary, fired upon a laborer named Thomps

and wounded him in the hip. Another work-man, named Kennedy, interfered, and Sweeney shot him also, the bullet entering the heart. Both show were fired at Lloyd's orders. The police pursued and arrested Sweeney, and with difficulty prevented the people from lynching

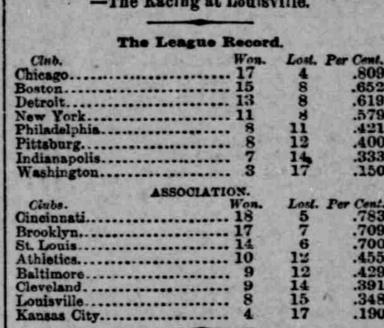
Foreign Notes. Dr. Fritjof Nanzen, with four Norwegians and two Laplanders, has started for Greenland to explore the east coast. The Hungarian Credit Bank is contracting

with the owners of oil wells in the Caucasus and Caspian territories to enable them to provide Europe with Baku petroleum. A party of tithe collectors and police were attacked by a mob at Llamfidd, Wales, Thursday, and in the conflict that followed thirty-five persons were injured, seven of them seriously.

It is rumored that an imperial rescript is about to be issued from Berlin, which is intended to prevent, as far as possible, Frenchmen from visiting Alsace-Lorraine, in reprisal for the obstacles placed in the way of Germans on the French side of the frontier.

AN OFF DAY FOR SPORTS.

Chicago and Boston Play the Only Ball Game -The Racing at Louisville.



Chicago, 13; Boston, 0. CHICAGO, May 18 .- Only five innings were played to-day, when the game was given to Chicago. The cold and uncomfortable weather and wet grounds rendered Morrill and Anson both willing that Lynch should call the game. Radbourne's delivery was hit very hard from the beginning. The first six men at the bat for the Chicagos in the first inning pounded out three singles, a double and two triples, earning five runs before a chance was given for a put-out. Borehers made his first appearance with the Chicagos and proved himself a good one. He was perfectly supported in the field. Sullivan and Anson made home runs in the fifth inning. The Bostons had been retired without a run in the sixth inning, when game was called. Score:

0 Kelly, r... 0 0 0 0 0 Farrell, m. 1 2 3 0 Sullivan, 1 2 2 0 0 0 Wise, s.... 0 0 Sutton. 3.. 0 0 Nash, 2 ... 0 W'mson.s. 2 0 Tate. c 0 O J'hnst'n,m O B'rch'rs, p 1 0 1 Brown, I... Daly, c.... 0 0 3 1 0 R'db'rne, p 0 0 0 5 2 Totals...13 12 15 7 1 Totals.. 0 4 15 14 5 Score by innings.

Earned runs—Chicago, 9. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Nash. Three-base hits—Pfeffer, Williamson (2). Home runs—Sullivan, Anson. Double plays—Borchers, Daly and Anson; Pfeffer and Williamson. First base on balls—Peffer, Burns, Nash. Hit by pitched ball—Williamson, Sutton. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Radbourne, 2. Passed ball—Tate, 1. Wild pitches—Borchers, 2. Time—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Lynch.

Game at Champaign, Ill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 18.-The Crawfordsville club, of the Interstate League, played the University nine here to-day. Score: University......3 1 0 0 1 5 0 0 0-10 Crawfordsville.....0 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 0-7 Base hits-University, 13; Crawfordsville, 7. Batteries-University, Beadle and Snyder; Crawfords-ville, Campbell and Bates.

Postponed by Rain. BALTIMORE, May 18.—Rain prevented to-day's Baltimore-Athletic game. CINCINNATI, O., May 18 .- Rain prevented the

Cincinnati-St. Louis game. DETROIT, Mich., May 18 .- The Detroit-Washington game was postponed on account of rain. PITTSBURG. May 18 .- The New York-Pittsburg ball game was postponed on account of

The Bostons To-Day.

For the third time rain prevented a game yesterday between the Philadelphia and Indianapolis clubs. Managers Wright and Spence went out to the park in the morning and after looking at the grounds, concluded that playing would be out of the question even, if the clouds should break away. Accordingly, the Philadelphias left for Chicago at noon. There was no rain-fall yesterday and the grounds will be in good shape to-day unless there should be more rain. This afternoon the Bostons, with their \$20,000 battery, will play their first game here. and the largest crowd of the season is looked for. Boyle will probably pitch for the home team, and either Clarkson or Sowders for the visitors. The same will not begin until 4 o'clock, and that will be the regular hour for calling

play hereafter.

Excursion Rates for the Games. The management of the base-ball club is endeavoring to get the railroads to make special rates for parties desiring to visit the city for the purpose of attending ball games, and if successful the towns within a radius of fifty miles of Indianapolis will be properly billed. E. O. Me-Cormick, general passenger agent of the Monon, was in the city yesterday, and promises to make special rates in time for the return of the club from its Eastern trip, and the other roads will doubtless do likewise. There is no reason why every road entering the city should fail to bring in a good crowd of base-ball enthusiasts for every League game, if inducements can be

Base-Ball Notes.

The Chicagos have now met every team in the League except the Philadelphias and Detroits. Tom Brown will probably try to get even with Indianapolis to-day for letting him go last sea-

play ball a little when not encumbered with too much dress-suit toggery. The Bostons were in good condition until just before they struck Chicago. In the last game at Pittsburg Clarkson had a finger badly injured,

The Chicago club had its revenge for Tues-

day's defeat, yesterday, and proved that it can

and as a consequence was unable to pitch but one game against Chicago. Other League games to-day are Philadelphia at Chicago, New York at Detroit and Washington at Pittsburg. In the Association the Western clubs play their first games in the East— Cincinnati at Cleveland, St. Louis at Baltimore, Louisville at Philadelphia and Kansas City at

The Wheeling Base-ball Association has sold a release of Delahanty, its second-baseman, to the Philadelphia League club for \$1,800. Delabanty will remain with Wheeling at Kalamazoo till Monday, and then go East. Philadel-phia signs him for his batting ability, and will probably play him in out-field, bringing Fogarty in to play an in-field position.

A young and vain amateur pitcher, who never tires of impressing on his friends the depth and breadth of his down-shoots, in-shoots, out-shoots, eta, is also developing into a veritable singger. Yesterday he procured a bat, crawled into the dismantled Circle and proceeded to line out singles, doubles and three-baggers, to the admiration of passers-by. His fun came to an abrupt end, however, when he knocked the cover off the ball in a fruitless attempt to send it sailing over Washington streat.

Denny is surprised at Borcher's work at Chicago, yesterday. He always considered Borcher too erratic to become a successful pitcher. "Just Chicago luck," said some one, referring, not to Chicago's victory, but to the fact that she had apparently found another good pitcher. Chicago now has the following list of pitchers: Van Haltren, Baldwin, Krock, Clark, Borchers and Ryan. At least two of them will certainly be disposed of before long, and the two will probably be Clark and Ryan. Spalding is liable to sell all of them at the end of the season.

Racing at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., May 18 .- The fifth day of the Louisville spring meeting was another dismal, rainy one. The weather was threatening disturbance the military were compelled to fire | all morning, the drops falling gently at intervals. Notwithstanding, there was a large crowd in attendance. Shortly after the first race a drenching shower came up, driving the reporters out of their stand and those on the lawn and in the paddock back into the grand stand and betting-booths, which were jammed. The rain continued, and the remaining events were run off on a track which more resembled the bed

than Some big dumps might have been expected under these circumstances, but the book-makers were better posted than on any day yet, and three of the favorites were winners— Orderly, Terra Cotta and Wheeler T. The surprises, which were not great, however, were Spectator, in the fourth, and Litbert, in the last race. Terra Cotta had no trouble in winning the event of the day-the Elmendorf handicapnot appearing to mind the rain and mud, Mc-Campbell's Hypasia and Nick Finzer running second and third. The programme was an excellent one and the racing exciting, in spite of the disagreeable weather. The time was good,

under the circumstances. First Race—Selling purse, for all ages; six fur-longs. Beadlad led off. Emma Johnson second. At the head of the stretch, coming out of the chute, it was Orderly, Billy Gilmore and Full-sail. Orderly naished first by a length, Emma Johnson second and Fullsail third, a half length behind. Time, 1:171.

Second Race—The Elmendorff handicap, a

handicap sweepstakes for three-year-olds and upwards: \$1,000 added, of which \$200 goes to second and \$100 to third; one mile and threeeighths. It rained very hard after the first race, and the track was very muddy and sloppy when they started. Terra Cotta got the best of the start, and Hypasia soon set the pace, leading past the stand and to the three-quarters, being two lengths in front. Up the back stretch Nick Finzer and Terra Cotta held close together, the latter second most of the time. At the head of the stretch Terra Cotta and Hypasia were neck and neck, the latter whipping. Terra Cotta won by half a length; Hypasia second, and Nick Fin-zer third, five lengths behind. Time, 2:31. Third Race—Club purse for all ages; seven

furlongs. Shotover got off first, Autocrat second, Wheeler T., third. Wheeler T. soon led away, and held first round the turn and into the stretch, where he moved away from the rest, winning easily by a length and a half; Shotover second, Comedy third. Time, 1:35.

Fourth Race—Selling purse, for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Fan King secured the lead, the others keeping close up. At the turn it was Famous, Fan King, Spectator. Down the stretch it was splash, splash, all except Spectator whipping hard. Spectator won by a length; Fan King second and famous third.

Fifth Race-Selling purse; three-fourths of a mile. Duhme got the start, but coming into the stretch Litbert went forward and held first place, winning by half a length; Dago second, a lengthin front of Tam O'Shanter, third. Time,

A FOUNDRY DESTROYED.

Fire Sweeps Away the Property of the Indiana Manufacturing and Supply Company.

The first destructive fire Indianapolis has had since the South Meridian-street confiagration occurred last night between 12 and 1 o'clock, when the foundry of the Indiana Manufacturing and Supply Company, on the corner of Georgia and Missouri street, was burned to the ground with all its contents. The fire was discovered by the tower watchman, and when it began to burst through the roof of the rear end of the building, but owing to the bad condition of the streets on account of the many gas mains open the firemen had to drive cautiously, and by the time they reached the scene the flames were running all over the roof of the building. For a time it looked as if they would be able to get it under control, but the fire got between the thick double walls, and soon began to steadily grow. Six streams of water thrown into the building bad no effect, and finally, when several barrels of machine oil became ignited the flames got clear beyond the control of the firemen, and a second was turned in. In the second was stored several thousand feet of dry lumber, and as it gradually became the prey of the flames Chief Webster saw that even with the additional reinforcement from the department he could not save the property, and a portion of the force was detailed to save adjoining buildings, which they did by hard work. In half an hour after the fire was discovered the entire building was in flames, and further efforts to save it were unnecessary.

The building was 50x165 feet and two stories high. It was of wood and was built about ten years ago, to be used for a nork-house. It was used for that purpose for a few years and then was turned into a foundry. The business was operated by a joint stock company, of which John O'Day is president and William J. Wooley secretary. The principal business was in repairing old machinery and furnishing sup. plies of all kinds for manufactories. A feature was made of the furnishing of supplies for flouring-mills. The business done required a great deal of costly machinery, all of which was made unfit for further use. There was on hand a large stock of new, or repaired machinery for the market which was also destroyed The loss on the building is estimated at \$8,000 and the operating machinery, together with the amount in stock, was probably worth an equal amount. None of the owners of the proporty knew of its destruction, and nothing definite could be found out regarding the insurance. The watchman thought it was insured for at east \$7,000, but he did not know in what com-

How the fire originated is a mystery. The watchman was sleeping in the office, but he did not discover the flames until about the time the alarm was turned in. Then the rear end of the building in which the engine-room was located was ablaze. The supposition is that it caught from sparks from the furnace.

The New St. Vincent Hospital.

pital will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Delaware and South streets. The hospital will be the large st in the State, with the exception of the State Institution. It will have a frontage of 180 feet on Delaware street and 185 feet on South street; it will be six stories high, with a twelve-foot basement and a mansard roof. There will also be two large wings. It will have the most approved sanitary arrangements, and will be one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the West. The cost of the building will be \$115,000. The sum of \$100,000 for the payment of the building has already been borrowed of Eastern capitalists. The work will be pushed rapidly, and it is anticipated that the edifice will be completed by December next. It is under the supervision of Mr. John A. Reaume, Besides the customary accommodations for patients the building wil have a chapel, lecture-room, reception-room and laboratory. The building will also be well supplied with elevators. It is the intention to utilize the old St. Vin-

similar to the manual training school for boys. The girls can be taught house-work and occupations fitted for women. The ceremonies to-morrow afternoon will be

cent's Hospital for a training school for girls.

made quite imposing. Bishop Chatard will have charge, and Mayor Denny will deliver an address. Governor Gray and ex-Goovernor orter have also promised to be present. There will be ac elaborate musical programme.

What a Time

People formerly had, trying to swallow the old-fashioned pill with its film of magnesia vainly disguising its bitterness; and what a contrast to Ayer's Pills, that have been well called "medicated sugar-plums" - the only fear being that patients may be tempted into taking too many at a dose. But the directions are plain and should be strictly followed.

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